

## MAY

I had some repute for prose;  
And, till they drove me out of date,  
Could *maul* a minister of state.  
But fate with butchers plac'd thy priestly stall,  
Meek modern faith to murder, hack and maul.  
**MAUL**. *n. f.* [maulus, Latin.] A heavy hammer.  
A man that beareth false witness is a *maul*, a sword, and  
sharp arrow.  
**MAUND**. *n. f.* [manb, Saxon; munde, Fr.] A hand-basket.  
To **MAUNDER**. *v. n.* [maudire, French.] To grumble; to  
murmur.  
He made me many visits, *maundring* as if I had done him  
a discourtesy in leaving such an opening. *Wife's Surgery.*  
**MAUNDERER**. *n. f.* [from *maunder*.] A murmurer; a grum-  
bler.  
**MAUNDY-THURSDAY**. *n. f.* [derived by *Spelman* from *mande*,  
a hand-basket, in which the king was accustomed to give  
alms to the poor.] The Thursday before Good-friday.  
**MAUSOLEUM**. *n. f.* [Latin; *mausoleus*, French.] A name  
which was first given to a stately monument erected by his  
queen Artimisia to her husband Mausolus, king of Caria.  
A pompous funeral monument.  
**MAW**. *n. f.* [maga, Saxon; *maaghe*, Dutch.]  
1. The stomach of animals, and of human beings, in com-  
tempt.  
So oft in feasts with costly changes clad,  
To cram'd *maus* a sprat new stomach brings.  
Creatures, and of their bloods.  
Though plenteous, all too little seems,  
To stuff this *mau*, this vast unhidebound corps.  
The serpent, who his *mau* obscene had fill'd,  
The branches in his curl'd embraces held.  
2. The craw of birds.  
Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill; their  
*mau* is the hopper which holds and softens the grain, letting  
it down by degrees into the stomach, where it is ground by  
two strong muscles; in which action they are assisted by small  
stones, which they swallow for the purpose.  
**MAWKISH**. *adj.* [perhaps from *mau*.] Apt to give satiety;  
apt to cause loathing.  
Flow, welsted! flow, like thine inspirer beer,  
So sweetly *mauwish*, and so smoothly dull.  
**MAWKISHNESS**. *n. f.* [from *mauwish*.] Aptness to cause loath-  
ing.  
**MAWMET**. *n. f.* [or *mammet*, from *mam* or *mother*.] A pup-  
pet, anciently an idol.  
**MAWMISH**. *adj.* [from *mauwm* or *mauwmnet*.] Foolish; idle;  
nauseous.  
It is one of the most nauseous, *mauwish* mortifications,  
for a man of sense to have to do with a punctual, finical top.  
**MAW-WORM**. *n. f.* [from *mau* and *worm*.]  
Ordinary gut-worms loosen, and slide off from, the intern  
tunic of the guts, and frequently creep into the stomach for  
nourishment, being attracted thither by the sweet chyle; whence  
they are called stomach or *mau-worms*.  
**MAXILLAR**. *adj.* [maxillaris, Latin.] Belonging to the  
**MAXILLARY**. *s.* jaw-bone.  
The greatest quantity of hard substance continued is to-  
wards the head; there is the skull, the teeth, and the *maxil-  
lary* bones.  
**MAXIM**. *n. f.* [maxime, French; *maximum*, Lat.] An axiom;  
a general principle; a leading truth.  
This *maxim* out of love I teach.  
It is a *maxim* in state, that all countries of new acquies-  
till settled, are rather matters of burden than of strength.  
Yet, as in duty bound, they serve him on;  
Nor ease, nor wealth, nor life itself regard,  
For 'tis their *maxim*, love is love's reward.  
That the temper, the sentiments, the morality of men,  
is influenced by the example and disposition of those they con-  
verse with, is a reflexion which has long since passed into  
proverbs, and been ranked among the standing *maxims* of hu-  
man wisdom.  
**MAY**, auxiliary verb, preterite *might*. [magan, Saxon; *maghen*,  
Dutch.]  
1. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed; as, you  
*may* do for me [per me licet] all you can.  
He that is sent out to travel with the thoughts of a man,  
desiring to improve himself, *may* get into the conversation  
of persons of condition.  
2. To be possible; with the words *may be*.  
3. To be by chance.  
It may be, I shall otherwise bethink me of it.  
How old *may* Phillis be, you ask.  
Whose beauty thus all hearts engages?  
To answer is no easy task,  
For she has really two ages.

## MAY

4. To have power.  
This also tendeth to no more but what the king *may* do:  
for what he *may* do is of two kinds; what he *may* do as just,  
and what he *may* do as possible.  
Make the most of life you *may*.  
5. A word expressing desire.  
*May* you live happily and long for the service of your coun-  
try.  
**MAY-be**. Perhaps.  
*May-be*, that better reason will assuage  
The rash revenger's heart, words well dispos'd  
Have secret pow'r to appease inflamed rage.  
*May-be*, the am'rous count solicits her  
In the unlawful purpose.  
'Tis nothing yet, yet all thou hast to give;  
Then add those *may-be* years thou hast to live.  
What they offer is bare *may-be* and shift, and scarce ever  
amounts to a tolerable reason.  
**MAY**. *n. f.* [Maius, Latin.] The fifth month of the year; the  
confine of Spring and Summer; the early or gay part of life.  
On a day, alack the day!  
Love, whose month is ever *May*,  
Spied a blossom passing fair,  
Playing in the wanton air.  
Maidens are *May* when they are maids,  
But the sky changes when they are wives.  
Is in the very *May*-morn of his youth,  
Ripe for exploits.  
I'll prove it on his body, if he dare;  
Despight his nice fence, and his active practice,  
His *May* of youth, and bloom of luthood.  
*May* must be drawn with a sweet and amiable counte-  
nance, clad in a robe of white and green, embroidered with  
daisies, hawthorns, and blue-bottles.  
Hail! bounteous *May*, that dost inspire  
Mirth and youth, and warm desire;  
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,  
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing.  
To **MAY**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on *May*  
morning.  
When merry *May* first early calls the morn,  
With merry maids a *may*ing they do go.  
Cupid with Aurora playing,  
As he met her once a *may*ing.  
**MAY-BUG**. *n. f.* [from *May* and *bug*.] A chaffer.  
**MAY-DAY**. *n. f.* [from *May* and *day*.] The first of *May*.  
'Tis as much impossible,  
Unless we sweep them from the door with cannons,  
To scatter 'em, as 'tis to make 'em sleep  
On *May-day* morning.  
**MAY-FLOWER**. *n. f.* [from *May* and *flower*.] A plant.  
The plague, they report, hath a scent of the *May-flower*.  
**MAY-FLY**. *n. f.* [from *May* and *fly*.] An insect.  
He loves the *May-fly*, which is bred of the cod-worm or  
caddis.  
**MAY-GAME**. *n. f.* [from *May* and *game*.] Diversion; sport; such  
as are used on the first of *May*.  
The king this while, though he seem'd to account of the  
designs of Perkin but as a *May-game*, yet had given order  
for the watching of beacons upon the coasts.  
Like early lovers, whose unpractis'd hearts  
Were long the *May-game* of malicious arts,  
When once they find their jealousies were vain,  
With double heat renew their fires again.  
**MAY-LILY**. *n. f.* The same with *lily* of the valley.  
**MAY-POLE**. *n. f.* [from *May* and *pole*.] Pole to be danced round in  
*May*.  
Amid the area wide she took her stand,  
Where the tall *May-pole* once o'er-look'd the strand.  
**MAY-WEED**. *n. f.* [from *May* and *weed*.] A species of chamomile,  
called also flinking chamomile, which grows wild.  
The *May-weed* doth burne, and the thistle doth treat,  
The fitches pul downward both rie and the wheat.  
**MAYOR**. *n. f.* [maior, Lat.] The chief magistrate of a cor-  
poration, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor*.  
My Lord, the *mayor* of London comes to greet you.  
When the king once heard it; out of anger,  
He sent command to the lord *mayor* straight  
To stop the rumour.  
The *mayor* of this town locked up the gates of the city.  
Wouldst thou not rather chuse a small renown,  
To be the *mayor* of some poor, paltry town.  
**MAYORALTY**. *n. f.* [from *mayor*.] The office of a mayor.  
It is incorporated with a *mayoralty*, and nameth burgesses  
to the parliament.  
There was a sharp prosecution against Sir William Capel,  
for misgovernment in his *mayoralty*.  
**MAYOR**. *n. f.* [from *mayor*.] The wife of the mayor.

## MEA

**MA'ZARD**. *n. f.* [mazaire, French.] A jaw.  
Now my lady Worm's chapels, and knockt about the  
mazard with a sexton's spade.  
Where thou might'st stickle without hazard  
Of outrage to thy hide and mazard.  
**MAZE**. *n. f.* [missen, Dutch, to mistake; maze, a whirlpool,  
Skinner.]  
1. A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages.  
He, like a copious river, pour'd his song  
O'er all the mazes of enchanted ground.  
2. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity.  
He left in himself nothing but a maze of longing, and a  
dungeon of sorrow.  
While they study how to bring to pass that religion may  
seem but a matter made, they lose themselves in the very  
maze of their own discourses, as if reason did even purposely  
forake them, who of purpose forsake God, the author  
thereof.  
I have thrust myself into this maze,  
Haply to wive and thrive as best I may.  
To **MAZE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confuse.  
Much was I *maz'd* to see this monster kind,  
In hundred forms to change his fearful hue.  
**MA'ZV**. *adj.* [from *maze*.] Perplexed; confused.  
The Lapithæ to chariots add the state  
Of bits and bridles, taught the steed to bound,  
To run the ring, and trace the *mazy* round.  
**MA'ZER**. *n. f.* [mazer, Dutch, a knot of maple.] A maple  
cup.  
Then, lo! Perigot, the pledge which I plight,  
A mazer ywrought of the maple ware,  
Wherein is enchafted many a fair fight  
Of bears and tygers that make fierce war.  
Virgil observes, like Theocritus, a just decorum, both of  
the subject and the persons, as particularly in the third pasto-  
ral, where one of his shepherds describes a bowl, or mazer,  
curiously carved.  
M. D. Medicine doctor, doctor of physick.  
Me,  
1. The oblique case of *I*.  
Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,  
Unblest to tread an interdicted shore.  
For me the fates severely kind, ordain  
A cool suspence.  
2. Me is sometimes a kind of ludicrous expletive.  
He thrusts me himself into the company of three or four  
gentlemanlike dogs, under the duke's table.  
He presently, as greatness knows itself,  
Steps me a little higher than his vow  
Made to my father, while his blood was poor.  
I, having been acquainted with the smell before, knew it  
was Crab, and goes me to the fellow that whips the dogs.  
I followed me close, came in foot and hand, and, with a  
thought, seven of the eleven I paid.  
3. It is sometimes used ungrammatically for *I*; as, methinks.  
Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,  
Than my unpleas'd eye see your courtesy.  
**ME'ACOCK**. *n. f.* [mes cog, Skinner.] An uxorious or effemi-  
nate man.  
**ME'ACOCK**. *adj.* Tame; timorous; cowardly.  
How tame, when men and women are alone,  
A meacock wretch can make the curfist shrew.  
**MEAD**. *n. f.* [mæeo, Saxon; meeth, Dutch; meth, German;  
bydromeli, Lat.] A kind of drink made of water and honey.  
Though not so solutive a drink as *mead*, yet it will be more  
grateful to the stomach.  
He sheers his over-burden'd sheep;  
Or mead for cooling drink prepares;  
Of virgin honey in the jars.  
**MEAD**. *n. f.* [mæeo, Sax.] Ground somewhat watery, not  
**MEADOW**. *s.* mowed, but covered with grass and flowers.  
Where all thing in common do rest,  
Come feed with the pasture and mead,  
Yet what doth it stand you in need?  
A hand select from forage drives  
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,  
From a fat meadow ground.  
Paints her, 'tis true, with the same hand which spreads,  
Like glorious colours, through the flow'ry meads,  
When lavish nature with her best attire  
Cloaths the gay spring, the season of desire.  
Yet ere to-morrow's sun shall show his head,  
The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,  
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy bed.  
**MEADOW-SAFFRON**. *n. f.* [colchicum, Lat.] A plant.  
The meadow-saffron hath a flower consisting of one leaf,  
shaped like a lily, rising in form of a small tube, and is gra-  
dually widened into six segments: it has likewise a solid, bul-  
bous root, covered with a membranous skin.  
**MEADOW-SWEET**. *n. f.* [ulmaria, Lat.] A plant.

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The meadow-sweet hath a flower composed of several leaves  
placed in a circular order, and expanding in form of a rosette,  
out of whose empalement rises the pointal, which becomes a  
fruit composed of many little membranous crooked huffs ga-  
thered into an head, each of which generally contains one  
seed.  
**ME'AGER**. *adj.* [maigre, French; mager, Latin.]  
1. Lean; wanting flesh; starven.  
Thou art to lean and meagre waxen late,  
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gate.  
Now will the canker sorrow eat my bud,  
And chafe the native beauty from his cheek,  
And he will look as hollow as a ghost,  
As dim and meagre as an ague's fit.  
Meagre were his looks,  
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones.  
Whatever their neighbour gets, they lose, and the  
very bread that one eats makes t'other meagre.  
The recking entrails  
He to his meagre maffiffs made a prey.  
Fierce famine with her meagre face,  
And fevers of the fiery race,  
In swarms th' offending wretch surround,  
All brooding on the blasted ground;  
And limping death, lash'd on by fate,  
Comes up to shorten half our date.  
2. Poor; hungry.  
Canaan's happy land, when worn with toil,  
Requir'd a Sabbath year to mend the meagre soil.  
To **ME'AGER**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make lean.  
It cannot be, that I should be so shamefully betrayed, and  
as a man meagered with long watching and painful labour,  
laid himself down to sleep.  
**ME'AGERNES**. *n. f.* [from meager.]  
1. Leanness; want of flesh.  
2. Scantiness; bareness.  
Poynings, the better to make compensation of the meager-  
ness of his service in the wars by acts of peace, called a par-  
liament.  
**MEAK**. *n. f.* A hook with a long handle.  
A meake for the pease, and to swing up the brake.  
**MEAL**. *n. f.* [male, Saxon, repast or portion.]  
1. The act of eating at a certain time.  
Boaz said unto her at meal time, Come eat, and dip thy  
morfel.  
The quantity of aliment necessary to keep the animal in a  
due state of vigour, ought to be divided into meals at proper  
intervals.  
2. A repast.  
What strange fish  
Hath made his meal on thee?  
Give them great meals of beef, and iron and steel, they  
will eat like wolves, and fight like devils.  
They made me a miser's feast of happiness,  
And could not furnish out another meal.  
3. A part; a fragment.  
That yearly rent is still paid into the hanaper, even as the  
former casualty itself was wont to be, in parcel meals brought  
in, and answered there.  
4. [Macleys, Saxon; meel, Dutch; mahlen, to grind, Ger-  
man.] The flower or edible part of corn.  
In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years of such  
power and favour, all that came out could not be expected  
to be pure and fine meal, but must have a mixture of padar  
and bran in this lower age of human fragility.  
An old weazel conveys himself into a meal-tub for the  
mice to come to her, since she could not go to them.  
To **MEAL**. *v. a.* [meler, French.] To sprinkle; to mingle.  
Were he meal'd  
With that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous.  
**ME'ALMAN**. *n. f.* [meal and man.] One that deals in meal.  
**ME'ALY**. *adj.* [from meal.]  
1. Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; having the qua-  
lities of meal.  
The mealy parts of plants dissolved in water make too vis-  
cid an aliment.  
2. Besprinkled, as with meal.  
With four wings, as all farinaceous and mealy-winged ani-  
mals, as butterflies and moths.  
Like a gay insect, in his summer shine,  
The sop light fluttering spreads his mealy wings.  
**MEALY-MOUTHED**. *adj.* [imagined by Skinner to be corrupt-  
ed from mild-mouthed or mellow-mouthed: but perhaps from the  
fore mouths of animals, that, when they are unable to com-  
municate their grain, must be fed with meal.] Soft mouthed;  
unable to speak freely.  
She was a fool to be mealy-mouthed where nature speaks so  
plain.  
**MEALY-MOUTHEDNESS**. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Bathful-  
ness; restraint of speech.